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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,
ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Emissions, Impotency, Sexual Incapacities, inducing Impotency and Mental and Physical Imbecility.
By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.
Author of the "Book of Nature," &c.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately, and radically*. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps. Address DR. CULVERWELL, Box 4586, 127 Bowery, New York City.
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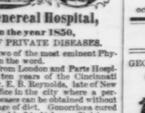

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Established in the year 1850,
FOR THE CURE OF PRIVATE DISEASES,
And under the control of two of the most eminent Physicians in the world.
DR. E. BONAPARTE, from London and Paris Hospitals, and for the past ten years of the Cincinnati Venereal Hospital, and Dr. E. B. Reynolds, late of New York. This is the only office in the city where a permanent cure of private diseases can be obtained without the use of mercury or other poisonous drugs. Gonorrhœa cured in 6 to 48 hours. Gleet cured in 3 to 10 days. Stricture cured in 1 to 3 weeks. Secondary symptoms cured in 10 to 40 days. Seminal weakness cured in 2 to 8 weeks. Syphilis in its primary form cured in 10 days. Second, or any symptoms cured in 1 to 2 weeks. Skin diseases cured in from 1 to 3 weeks. Impotency or virgor restored in 1 to 4 weeks. All diseases of a private nature treated with unparalleled success, male or female.
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Dr. Bonaparte's Female Syringe and Pipe are unquestionably acknowledged to be the champion and and king of syringes; and the only Doctors who receive Monthly Reports from the old world; they have been assortment from an early age of fourth to fifteen of the various diseases which afflict mankind, and to watch the progress, through a long career of study and practice, in every sphere of life, from the humble abode of poverty to the mansions of the wealthy, and having ascertained beyond a doubt the vast suffering of humanity, they determined to select the generative system as their particular study, and to devote their whole attention to the alleviation of the diseases of these important functions. No letters will be answered unless they contain a remittance or a postage stamp.
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RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR

is precisely what its name indicates, for, while innocent to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It is the revivifier, reinvigorator, and renovator of the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a palatable form which has to do with the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be free from any mineral or poison, and yet so perfectly adapted *to as to act in perfect harmony with the laws of nature, and thus soothe the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and morbid irritability. It is for purifying the blood, both in its effects, and yet it is never followed by laxative or depressing effects. It is the combined entirety of vegetables and those thoroughly-conditioning powers of the mineral kingdom, properties, and consequently can never injure. Such compound has long been in the hands of a celebrated physician of the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who were suffering from diseases of the blood, as the special skill or knowledge even to see that debility—those all attacks of disease—that it is the only safe, regarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous of the diseases to which we are constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervousness, Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Jaundice, Biliousness, Nightsweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of diseases so fearfully fatal if neglected at the first issue, called *Female Weaknesses and Irregularities*, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Debility, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Insensibility in the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Skin, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Boils, Tumors, Pimples, Blotches, Ringworm, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever and Ague, Chronic Inflammation of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, or Bowels, Piles, Fistula, Pain in the Back or Kidneys, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ulceration of the Womb, Sterility, Barrenness, Prolapsus or Falling of the Womb, Pain in the Side, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Sick Stomach, Vomiting, Cramps, Pain in the Bowels, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint, Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Canker, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Mercurial Disease, Old Sores, Secondary Symptoms, Syphilis, Gout, Dropsy, Pain in the Joints, Kidneys, Back, or Limbs, Female Weakness, Epilepsy or Fits, Paralysis or Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Disease of the Bladder, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Low Spirits, Hysterics, Female Irregularities, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Pains in the Head, Impoverished Blood, Hot Skin, Chills, Constipation, Scurvy, Itch, Mange, Scald Head, Ringworm, Consumption in its first stages, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Sore Throat, Croup, Hoarseness, Night Sweats, Weakness, Wasting away of the Body, Fever and Ague, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Spotted Fever, Ship Fever, Small Pox, Measles, Lumbago, Pain in the Small of the Back, Tetter, Erysipelas, Swelling of the Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Inflammation, Congestion, and Convulsions.

HEADACHE, HEADACHE, HEADACHE,

whether it arises from a disordered stomach, a deranged liver, or from worms, or from a nervous affection of the head, or from any other cause, is immediately relieved and cured in a few minutes by taking one of Dr. Radway's Regulating Pills. In all cases of Headache, whether sick or nervous, one dose of Radway's Regulating Pills will give instant relief. Try them. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
AND
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, BILIOUS FEVER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, PILES, AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE INTERNAL VISCERA.

PURELY VEGETABLE,
containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs, will positively cure all diseases of the digestive organs, when taken according to the directions and a strict adherence to a proper diet be observed for a reasonable length of time.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Inflammation, Congestions, and Convulsions.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures Fever and Ague, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Bad Cough, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Pile, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Rheumatism, Gout, Gout, Lumbago, Lumbago, All Pains, All Aches, And inflmition.

CURES! CURES! CURES!
By RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

ALSO—
CERTAIN OTHER GREAT CURES ARE DAILY EFFECTED WITH MARVELLOUS RAPIDITY.
By RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.
Humors of all kinds, Sores, Ulcers, Skin Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Mercurial Erysipelas, Sore Heads, Sore Eyes, Sore Mouths, Cankers, Cancers, Fever Chronic Complaints, Consumption, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Bronchitis, Ulcers in the Throat, Lungs, &c.

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Dr. Wanburie, of Carneca, writes to the special agent of Dr. Radway as follows: This is one of the most unhealthy places in the world—medicines are known to be of little use. Your Resolvent has cured a number of the same character in other places than no effect upon the sick here. Radway's Ready Relief, Regulating Pills and Renovating Resolvent prove happy exceptions, for in every case where they will find them equal in tone, finish, and durability to any made, and from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper.

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Mixed Paints, of all colors and varieties, &c., kept constantly for sale.
Glazing done to order.
ja15 3dtf

MEDICAL.

Th Early Physical Degeneracy
OF
AMERICAN PEOPLE.
JUST PUBLISHED BY DR. STONE,
Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute.
A Treatise on the Causes of Early Physical Decline of American People; the Cause of Nervous Debility, Consumption, and Marasmus.
☞ This work is of a high moral tone, written in chaste yet thrilling language, and appeals directly to the moral consciousness of ALL PARENTS and GUARDIANS especially, detailing scientific and reliable aids and treatment for cure.
It will be sent by mail on receipt of two 3-cent *stamps*
☞ PARENTS and GUARDIANS! fail not to send and obtain this book.
☞ YOUNG MEN! fail not to send and get this book.
☞ LADIES! you, too, should at once secure a copy of this book.

A Word of Solemn Conscientious Advice to those who will Reflect.
A class of maladies prevail to a fearful extent in community doubtless at least 100,000 youth of both sexes annually to an early grave. Those diseases are nearly imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are Nervous Debility, Relaxation, and Exhaustion; Marasmus or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body; shortness of breathing or hurried breathing on ascending a hill or a flight of stairs; great palpitation of the Heart; Asthma, Bronchitis, and Pulmonary Consumption; the Hands and Limbs, averse to society and to business or study; diseases of Eyesight; loss of Memory; dizziness of the Head, Neuralgic Pains in various parts of the body; Pains in the Back or Limbs; Lumbago, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion; irregularities of the Bowels; do-seased sections of the Kidneys and other glands of the body, as Leucorrhœa or Fleur Albus, &c. Likewise Spermatorrhœa, and Nervous Seasons.
Now, in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred all the above-named disorders, and a host of others not named, are the consumption of the Lungs, and the most *dangerous* and wily form of Consumption of the Spinal Nerves, known as *Tabes Dorsalis*, and Tabes mesenteri-cus, have their *seat and origin in diseases of Pelvic Viscera*. Hence the want of success on the part of old school practice in treating symptoms only.
Dr. Andrew Stone, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institution, is now engaged in treating this class of modern maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by Dr. Stone, in this office, it is based upon scientific principles, with new discoveries and remedies, without injurious mineral or poisons. The facilities of cure are such that patients can be cured at their homes, in any part of the country, from accurate description of case, by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express. Printed interrogatories will be heard of on application.
☞ Consumption, Catarrh, and diseases of the Throat send as well at the office as by letter. Advice at the office, tation by sending the Cold Medicated *Inhaling Balsamic Vapors*, with inhaler and directions, medicine for their use and *direct correspondence solicited*.
☞ Persons applying for *interrogatories or advice* must enclose return stamp *to meet attention*.
☞ The attending physician can be found at the Institution for consultation, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. of each day. Sundays in the forenoon.
Address DR. ANDREW STONE,
Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institution and Physician for diseases of the Heart, Throat, and Lungs, 96 Fifth street, Troy, N. Y.

TO FEMALES.
MRS. DOCTRESS STONE,
THE MATRON OF THE INSTITUTION,
Who is thoroughly read and posted in the pathology of the many afflictive and prostrating maladies of modern origin., will devote exclusive attention to this class of diseases peculiar to her sex.
☞ The Ascending Medicated Douche, a most important remedy for all female complaints, is a call
Females can consult Mrs. Doctress Stone *confidently* by letter or personally. Address
MRS. S. O. STONE, M. D.,
Matron to the Institution,
oct7 deodly THOY, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE T. SHAW.....DICK PORTER.

"ROUND THE CORNER"
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
Corner Sixth Street and Court Place,
OPPOSITE THE CITY COURT ROOMS,
Louisville, Ky.
SHAW & PORTER, Proprietors.

MEALS at all hours of the day and night. Our Larder is supplied with Fish, Meats, Poultry, Game, and Oysters, the best in the market. In our Saloon are to be found imported Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of the Choicest Brands.
Sole agents in Kentucky for J. J. Sands's celebrated Chicago and Milwaukee A, XX, and XXX Pale Cream and Stock Ales; wholesale, in barrels and half barrels, or by the bottle.
Call "ROUND THE CORNER."
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Convenience for my Customers.
ORDERS for Henry Beyrodt's Upholsterer Establishment will be taken with the greatest attention at Mr. J. G. Mather's Carpet Store, No. 148 Main st, adjoining the Bank of Louisville.
HENRY BEYRODT, Upholsterer,
Fifth street, between Jefferson and Green,
no17 d2m Louisville, Ky.

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Brandies & Crawford,
GRAIN DEALERS,
HAVE removed to the new Warehouse on the south-west corner of Main and First streets.
We will pay th highest market price for all kinds of Grain, delivered at our store or at any good shipping point on the O o river.
f28 dtf BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD.

POWDER
OF ALL qualities constantly on hand and for sale by DAVIS & SPEED, Agents for the Manufacturers.
MESSRS. DAVIS & SPEED, LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3, 1859.
Gentlemen: We have been using your Blasting Powder and we take pleasure in stating that we find it equal if not superior to any Powder that we have used.
ARTHUR CAMPBELL,
Superintendent for Smith & Smyser.
I cordially concur in the above and cheerfully recommend it to the public.
J. D. SMITH.
I consider the above Powder superior to any we have ever seen able to obtain.
P. FOSKETT.
We take pleasure in recommending your Indian Oriental Rifle Powder as equal if not superior to any we have ever used, it being very clearly and strong. This we assert after a thorough trial. Respectfully yours,
GEORGE WOMACK,
J. FRY LAWRENCE,
F. BELLOWS,
H. A. KNEASTER,
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se7 dtf

FRENCH'S HOTEL
On the European Plan,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
Single Rooms 50 cents per Day.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort st,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.
Meals as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory, which is a la Bar's Shop and Bath-Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full.
R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
ja9 d1y

Rapid Increase in Trade.
THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH J. M. ARM-STRONG, Main, opposite the National Hotel, is now offering his elegant stock of
CLOTHING
Has produced a new, notwithstanding the stringency of the money market.
FINE CLOTH COATS.....from $5 00 to $13
FINE OVER-COATS.....to $2 75 to $20
NICE CASSIMERE SUITS, Coat, Pants, and Vests $9
YOUTHS' CLOTHING, all sizes, cheap.
Call soon for bargains at ARMSTRONG'S. fo

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c
I am now receiving NEW GOODS, just purchased in Philadelphia, and respectfully ask a call from all those wishing to purchase fresh Drugs, Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, &c., &c. I have also in store a very large and complete stock of Virginia, Kentucky, and Kentucky Leaf Tobacco, which I will offer inducements to those wishing to purchase for sale or prompt delivery.
EDWARD WILDER, 514 Main st.
m4

DRIED FRUIT—A choice article peeled and unpeeled Peaches, for sale by
m6 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

CHEESE—A full supply just received of Rockingham, Western Reserve, Goshen, Hampshire, Apple, and Sap Sago Cheese.
W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

NEW FISH—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel in whole and half bbls and kits. No. 1 Salmon in bbls and kits; No 1 White Fish in half bbls and kits. Shad in half and quarter bbls, and 5 scaled Herring, in store and for sale by
W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

N. O. SUGAR—500 hhds fair to choice in store and for sale by
ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

BROWN COTTONS, &c.—
50 bales Quilt Lining;
50 cases heavy Linsey Plaids;
Receiving and for sale by
JAMES LOW & CO.,
f19 208 and 210 west side Sixth st.

RIO COFFEE—411 bags prime arriving and for sale by
f[illegible] RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

BLEACHED COTTONS.
50 cases Bleached Cottons;
25 do Lonsdale do;
25 do 4-4 do do;
25 do 7-8 do do do;
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Plows, Rakes, Hoes, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Candlesticks, Waiters, Chairs, Hames, Hooks, Hinges, Butts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Latches, Ketches, Cleavers, &c., wholesale and retail by
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MOTLEY'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS, from the death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort; with a full view of the English-Dutch struggle against Spain and of the origin and destruction of the Spanish Armada. 2 vols. 8vo. $4.
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PERSONAL HISTORY OF LORD BACON, from unpublished Papers, by W. H. Dixon. $1 25.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO.

CANDLES—A full supply Paraffine, Wax, Sperm Star, and Mold Candles in store and for sale by
m2 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st

RIO COFFEE—630 bags fair to prime in store and for sale by
ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

MOLASSES—
150 bbls prime, in good cooperage;
40 hhds do do do;
Received by the Doubleville and John Raine and for sale by
COOD & MOODY.

MOLASSES—300 packages, barrels and halves, received per Ballie and for sale by
f1 ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

NAILS—500 kegs Shoenbergers' Nails for sale by
C. ORMSBY.

HARDWARE.
SUNDRIES—Knives and Forks Spades and Shovels, Hoes and Rakes, Ox and Log Chains, Planes, Coffee Mills, Saws, Augers and Chisels, Cow and Sheep Bells, Axletree and Hubbaxes. On hand a large assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, and, desirous of disposing, will sell at low figures to cash customers. Call soon and get bargains.
f5 C. ORMSBY, 233 Main st.

MOLASSES—
75 bbls Molasses;
50 hhds do;
40 bbls Syrup;
25 bbls do;
In store and for sale by
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—
42 hhds prime Sugar;
20 bbls Molasses;
On consignment and for sale low by
DAVIS & SPEED, Main st.
f27

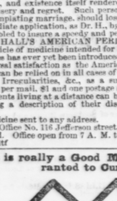
GRASS SEED, DRIED PEACHES, DRIED APPLES, PEANUTS, BUTTER LARD, and FEATHERS just received and for sale low by
MOCK, WICKS, & CO.

MEDICAL.

DR. HALL'S
Louisville
MEDICAL INFIRMARY,
CONDUCTED ON THE PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL DES VENERIENS, PARIS.

WHERE those afflicted with any form of Private Disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz: Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Secondary, and Constitutional Syphilis, Diseases of the Kidneys, etc., etc. By this system it is proved that the venerial complaint is as entirely under the control of medicine as is a common cold or simple fever and, while insufficient persons are daily sending away their patients in hopelessness, and giving them up only from their own inexperience, complete Cures are constantly being effected at this Infirmary.
YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Dr. H. devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, are to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of man; and the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making themselves acquainted with the Hands and Limbs, a system is enabled to insure a speedy and permanent cure.
DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS. No article of medicine intended for the exclusive use of females has ever yet been introduced that has given such universal satisfaction as the American Periodical Pills. They can be relied on in all cases of Menstrual Obstructions, Irregularities, &c., and are safe and sure remedy. Price, per mail, $1 and one postage stamp.
Patients living at a distance can be cured at home by sending a description of their disease and inclosing a stamp.
Medicine sent to any address.
☞ Office No. 116 Jefferson street, between First and Second. Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
d24 dtf L. HALL, M. D.

This is really a Good Medicine, warranted to Cure.



RED ISLAND, Bedford, Va., Nov. 1, 1854.
MESSRS. DOYE & CO.—Gentlemen: I used about one-fourth of one bottle of your Turf Oil upon the back of my horse, the worst back I almost ever saw, entirely raw, a place nearly as large as my hand, and this single application (I only applied it once) cured it entirely and permanently. I really was surprised at the quickness of its curative properties. I have a more prompt and safe efficacious than anything of the kind I ever saw, and I have sold thousands of bottles of other preparations for similar purposes.
Respectfully, P BONDURANT.

SURRY COUNTY, VA., January, 1858.
GENTLEMEN: My child, Billy, about 7 years of age while hewing sills with a broadaxe, split the calf of the left leg down to the bone, about 3 or 4 inches long, cutting an artery. It bled profusely for two days, and continued to bleed until cold and stiff. I had to give him hot brandy. I could not sew it up, but just entwined a piece of linen with your Turf Oil and laid it on the cut. I did not expect him, on account of his age, ever to be able to work again. I continued to dress the wound two or three weeks with the Turf Oil. In six weeks the cut was entirely well, and he was at work again.
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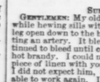

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GEO. D. PRENTICE,
PAUL R. SHIPMAN,
JAS. S. WALLACE,
OLIVER LUCAS } Editors.
Local Editor and Reporter.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1861.

AUTHORITATIVE, IMPORTANT, AND CHEERING.—The New York Courier and Enquirer is universally known to be the chief organ of Gov. Seward, the Secretary of State. That paper has an able correspondent at Washington, who has Mr. Seward's whole confidence and always writes considerately and thoughtfully. What he professes to know he *does* know.

In the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer of the 25th ult., a letter of its distinguished Washington correspondent is published in a very prominent manner. From that letter we copy this pregnant passage:

"Now this is the truth of the matter in a brief sentence; let your readers believe or disbelieve as they think best. No 'coercive' steps will be taken with regard to the collection of the revenue in the Southern ports—not, be it understood, because the government yields any right whatever in the matter, but because it is deemed inexpedient and unwise to exert force against a people or section disaffected towards the General Government, which people and section the Government hope, not without reason, to see returning to their allegiance when time shall thoroughly convince them that the Administration does not mean to use or did mean to interfere with a single rightful claim of theirs under the Constitution. I use such figurative language when I repeat to you, that those in authority are fully sensible of the real condition of the country's mind, and chose to consider the act of secession as the act of misguided brothers, and not rebellious enemies of a common country."

If this is true, as we fully believe that it is, the Administration will undoubtedly draw down upon itself the vengeful denunciations of a very considerable proportion of its own party, but it will quiet all present fears and apprehensions of war, allay fierce agitations, arrest the march of secession, and do much to create a feeling favorable to a reestablishment of the Confederacy upon principles just to both sections. Fellow-citizens of Kentucky and the rest of the Border slave States, this is no time for us to be rushing into wild, fierce, and precipitate action. We are a thousand times safer as we are than we should be from leaping, like the States of the South, into a raging, boiling, whirling, seething, and flaming vortex of revolution.

JUDGE SPRAGUE ON SECESSION AND TREASON.—We learn from the Boston Atlas, that, at the opening of the U. S. District Court on Tuesday, Judge Sprague devoted his charge to the Grand Jury especially to the subjects of resistance to the laws and endeavors to subvert the national authority. The secession view of the National Government to the effect that it is little or nothing more than a mere confederacy he asserts to be a fundamental and dangerous error. After defining the complex nature of the Government, or the two Governments each acting within its own sphere, he claims for the General Government that the constitution and laws under it "cannot be annulled, nor the force of either of them be in any degree impaired by any law of a State, no matter in what form or with what solemnity such law may have been enacted, or by what name it may be designated; whether it be a constitution, an ordinance, a statute, or a resolve." Assuming this, as he asserts that all such ordinances or resolves are utterly nugatory and cannot afford any legal protection to those who act under them, and that therefore the criminal code of the United States is in full force over all persons and places within the limits of the thirty-four States, "notwithstanding any attempt to invade them by any organization, whether in the form of State Legislatures, conventions, or other voluntary associations."

The Judge next defines the terms "treason" and "treasonable purpose," and states the well-settled interpretation as affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. In this connection he says it is not necessary that a person should be present with a body of men assembled to subvert the government, but that "any person owing allegiance to the United States, however distant he may be, may become a traitor by being in conspiracy with them and rendering them assistance." To this respect, his views coincide with those of Judge Smalley, recently delivered in New York, and probably do not differ materially from those of any sound Judges, although some of them may not so readily express them.

An obvious difficulty in the punishment of treason where the people may be extensively engaged in it is found in the provision of the Constitution requiring the trial of the charge to take place within the State or judicial district within which the crime is alleged to have been committed. If the condition of any State be such that the judicial tribunals of the United States cannot or will not perform their functions, crimes there committed, however atrocious, cannot be punished by the regular administration of justice.

Judge Sprague's definition of treason is unquestionably correct, and, if it is, tens of thousands of traitors are daily at work in numerous States that do not profess to have seceded from the Union. The very number of the secessionists in those States would of course, if a prosecution were to be instituted, prevent legal conviction and punishment inasmuch as only the unanimous verdict of a jury could convict; but they are none the less traitors to all intents and purposes on that account. They are laboring with their whole might to subvert the Constitution of the United States, which all of them are bound by their allegiance, and many others by their oaths of office and oaths of naturalization, to support.

No doubt Judge Sprague's construction of the law of treason, however obviously correct, will seem harsh and oppressive and tyranical to all our secessionists in the Border Slave States, but we perceive that an exactly similar decision has been rendered in the seceding States, and sustained and applauded by the disunion presses there. An Alabama Judge has pronounced that any attempt by act or argument to induce the seceding States to abandon their position as an independent confederacy, and to unite in a reconstruction of the old Union, is treason to the Southern government, liable to be proceeded against and punished as such and not one secession organ dissents from the decision.

There can, we suppose, be no question, that, if any citizen of a non-seceding State were to be actually punished as a traitor for taking an active part in favor of the subversion of the Government at Washington, the Southern Government would immediately retaliate by hanging the first loyal citizen of the North that could be caught, and, if our national troubles continue and our sectional exasperations increase, the time will probably soon come when the execution of any citizen in the South for opposing the Cotton States Government and working for reconstruction will be followed by the immediate execution of the first Cotton Government man that can be caught in the North.

The moral of these things is plain. The people of the old United States cannot get along under two governments. We must have but one. This will save us from thousands and tens of thousands of incalculable ills.

☞ The secession of Kentucky would make her a free State as certainly as the enactment of the most effective law of universal emancipation. Our neighbor of the Courier labored very earnestly twelve years ago to procure the incorporation of the principle of emancipation in the new Constitution of Kentucky, but he was not doing half as much emancipation service then as he is now. The success of his present efforts would bring about the utter extermination of slavery from Kentucky at least four or five times as soon as the success of his labors in 1849 would have done.

There is in our respected neighbor a certain sort of consistency after all. He has a right to feel proud of it.

☞ We don't exactly know what the strength of the disunion party in Kentucky may have been six weeks ago, but its late Convention at Frankfort shows pretty clearly what it has become since Blanton Duncan condescended, for the want of other employment (this not being the pigeon-shooting season), to accept the leadership. We presume that Blanton is aiming at the double purpose of taking Kentucky out of the Union and representing her in Congress. He goes for shooting double birds. Is there no *King* in the party to compete with him?

☞ At Charleston, a few days ago, there was a slight flurry of snow. The secessionists thought it the invasion of a tremendous swarm of white bees from the North. Every man fancied himself stung from head to foot. And most terrible was the scampering.

THE UNION IN CINCINNATI. — The Union Convention of the Bell and Everett men and the Democrats in Cincinnati last week for the nomination of a joint Union ticket for the city appears to have been a complete success. The most perfect harmony prevailed, and a full ticket was nominated, made up of men of both parties, now constituting one party, the party of the Union.

It is by no means a bad indication, but rather a most excellent one, that the ultra Republican papers of Cincinnati bitterly revile the meeting and denounce the ticket nominated. We trust that the ticket on Monday next, when the election is to take place, will not only be elected, but that this will be done by the aid of a large, a very large number of the Republicans of our sister city. We agree with the Cincinnati Enquirer that the very fact that two such elements as chiefly composed the convention are working hand in hand shows that some overwhelming and powerful consideration is at work, making men forget their old and deep-seated prejudices and uniting them in a common cause. It shows that the great depths of party prejudices have been broken up by some cause that has seized strong hold of the mind, and taken captive old party feelings. That cause is the cause of the Union—the desire to put under foot the sectionalism that has brought the present dishonor on the American name, and paralyzed the business and industry of the country and a hope of bringing about a reconciliation, and a reuniting of the divided States. The Union is being broken up by party, sectional spirit, and all good men—patriotic citizens—are called upon to unite and rebuke this fanaticism, which has worked so much evil to the country. Democrats and Americans have responded to the call of the country, to the demands of patriotism—have united hands in the great, glorious cause of the Union, and restoration of confidence and fraternal feelings between the sections. They have laid their party prejudices upon the altar of their country, and are willing to have them sacrificed for its good.

Those doings in Cincinnati are a sign, a cheering sign, that the spirit which is to save and powerfully at work in the Border Non-Slaveholding as well as in the Border Slaveholding States. It is a spirit which can, and we believe will, render itself irresistible, for it is a spirit as bold and brave as it is patriotic. Let the people have but a chance everywhere, and they *will* have such a chance whether it be readily accorded to them by their leaders or not, and then we shall all be the happy witnesses of the glorious and sublime spectacle of a nation saved from the most terrible perils that ever darkened around a people.

☞ The Frankfort correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, whose letters breathe nothing but sympathy with the secessionists, thus refers to Col. Marshall's speech before the secession Convention:

He stated, upon his own personal knowledge, that within one hour after the rejection of the Crittenden Compromise, the Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy would open fire upon the Federal troops. He did not regard the evacuation of Fort Sumter as a peace-offering to the South, but as a military necessity, for which Lincoln was entitled to no credit.

He further remarked that probably the suggestion for the secession of the border States and the seceding States originated with himself. He expressed himself almost despairingly of any prospects of adjustment, and urged the immediate arming of the State. Although his head was whitened by age, if war should come, they might expect him to take a part. His speech was able and inflammatory, and fully up to the spirit and enthusiasm of the Convention.

The italics are the correspondent's. We marvel that he didn't italicise also the first sentence of the second paragraph. It is impossible to read these sentences, the one that is italicized and the one that ought to be, without perceiving that the venerable and gallant Colonel reckons himself, if not one of the fathers, at least one of the grannies of the new-born Confederacy. He doubtless had some considerable hand in giving birth to the concern, and, in justice be it said, seems ready to do his share towards bringing up the nursling.

NEW PAPER AT INDIANAPOLIS.—We have received two copies of the Western Olive Branch, a monthly publication by Mrs. Carrie D. Filkins Bush, editor and proprietor, at fifty cents per year.

The Western Olive Branch is devoted to temperance and social education, and, notwithstanding some of its opinions in which we are not prepared to concur, we regard it as a valuable periodical. Mrs. Bush, who is as well known for her lectures as for her published writings, writes with directness and force. She is one of the boldest, most out-spoken editors in the Western country. She has the vigor of Mrs. Swisshelm without her coarseness.

☞ The New Orleans Delta is in ecstasies at having seen at a store in that city some bundles of cigarettos done up in wrappers, each having a representation of the flag of the Confederate States. The editor hails this act of a Havana cigar-maker as the "FIRST RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY." England, France, Spain, Russia, &c., are no doubt expected to follow promptly the cigar-maker's illustrious example.

☞ According to a Charleston correspondent, the famous floating battery, from which so much was expected, has done for itself what a shot from Fort Sumter might have done for it. It has broken in two. One portion has seceded from the rest, and there is no chance of reconstruction.

We wonder whether our Southern friends will not show themselves equally skillful in making a floating battery and a Government.

☞ It is difficult to understand by what process of reasoning the secessionists conclude that their new formed Government is a "Government of the people," when the people have had no voice in its formation. I a Government at all, it is simply a Government *over* the people.

ARKANSAS.—We yesterday received the following from one of the very ablest, most influential, and most patriotic men in Arkansas. It will be read with interest. Much, very much depends upon the action of Arkansas in this emergency. The Union men of that State achieved a decisive victory in the popular election of delegates to the recent State Convention, but, on account of that body's extraordinary action brought about perhaps by extraordinary means, they have now got their great work to do over again. It devolves on them to decide by a vote next August whether their State shall or shall not secede. Well, there is at least time for thought and deliberation, and we are very sanguine as to the result. We should be perfectly confident in regard to it but for the fact that the disunionists have got the control of nearly all of the presses of the State and but for the additional and not less important fact that the whole of the active hosts of the Southern Confederacy, knowing that Arkansas is an absolute necessity to them if they would maintain a separate government, will bring to bear upon her all the iniquitous influences and promote the perpetration of all the frauds within her borders during the canvass and on the day of the election that they shall deem indispensable to the accomplishment of their purposes.

We know that the disunion exertions in Arkansas will be tremendous and the frauds astounding, but, as we have said, we are still sanguine as to the issue. The people of that State are a bold, resolute, and manly people, and we trust, that, viewing in the light of sound judgment and strong common sense, the terrible consequences of disunion to themselves and to the country, they will resist the promoters of disunion as firmly and if necessary as desperately as they would resist the invasion of a foreign army.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

LITTLE ROCK, March 22, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Our Convention has adjourned and we are *still in the Union*. We laid down what we consider our grievances—a plan for an adjustment—joined Virginia in her call for a convention at Frankfort on the 27th day of May next, and elected delegates to represent us in that *convention*. And on the first Monday in August next, we take the vote of the people for "*co-operation*" or "*secession*," and that vote will determine our action. We had all odds to contend against. Every influence was brought to bear upon us. Disappointed politicians and aspiring ones crowded the convention to sway its action, but to no purpose. I think we have done well.

By a resolution introduced by ——, the Convention recommended to the General Government the propriety of acknowledging the independence of the Confederated States; not that we believed they were in any sense of the word entitled to it, but to preserve peace and quiet to the rest of the country—to prevent the worst of evils, "civil war." This sure and the wind is at once taken out of the sails of secessionists. When you receive the proceedings of the Convention, please review them, or the prominent parts, if you can well do so. Being a cotton State, and situated as Arkansas is, it seems the action of her Convention is heavy blow to secession, and if things come round as they should, the monster is effectually strangled.

Now, for God's sake, let us save this country; aid us in what we have done, urge upon our sister Border States to join us and seek to bring about an adjustment. Use your immense might and influence to stir up the conservative element. The big fight is here in August next, and if Lincoln will be peaceful and conservative, all will be well here. Arkansas being the eighth State now, and beset as she is, and has been, her action will be important—and do at all times send us what good cheer there is. Do what you can to aid and nerve us up, and I fear not the result.

Knowing the great interest you have taken and still have in this cause, and having been one of your subscribers always nearly, I take the liberty to address you thus, and I hope you will receive it kindly.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

ROOM NO. 40, CAPITOL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, March 28.

The Senate yesterday afternoon was wholly occupied in the discussion of the bill amendatory to the act for the better regulation of the militia. The debate was a very spirited one and there were several important amendments made to the bill. It cannot be surprising that great jealousy has been excited among the representatives of the people at the growing disposition to remove the power from its legitimate popular sources and invest the executive authority with great additional privileges. It has been the policy of our State, by all constitutional provisions, to deprive the Governor of the exercise of all civil functions not entirely of an administrative character, and the same determination to throw every guard between the people and military usurpation has induced strenuous efforts to perfect a militia law and at the same time render the system so energetically and safely democratic that harm to our liberties cannot result from it. There is a general, if not universal desire to arm the State, to place it in a firm and effective attitude of defence and to be prepared for any emergency which may arise in the future. But many have led themselves to believe that the organization of the State Guard has some connection with the secession movement and that our young men are to be armed for purposes hostile to the peace and to the liberties of Kentucky. This has not the least foundation in fact, for it was started months before disunion reared its traitor head in South Carolina, and long before any of the late Presidential candidates were named or the parties organized for the campaign. It originated at a meeting called through our city papers, at the Police Court Room, the object of which was to stimulate the formation of volunteer companies, and reconstruct if possible the old Louisville Legion. At that meeting a Committee was appointed to draft a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, the intent of which was to place the State militia on a proper basis. From this movement commenced the efforts of General, then Captain, Buckner; he drafted the act and drew up all the formularies connected with it. When presented to the Legislature it did not meet approval; it was thought to be too cumbrous a machine and consequently it was voted down by an overwhelming majority in the House, but on Monday, May 5, 1860, which was the last day of the session, when there was no quorum in either House, the bill was taken up in the House of Representatives. The House bill, which was the re-enactment of the military laws as on the Revised Statutes, had been previously sent to the Senate, where on Friday, March 2, on motion of Mr. Pennybaker the bill known as the Buckner bill was substituted without a call of the yeas and nays. Being sent back to the House, thus amended, on the 5th it was taken up and received the assent of the House when there was not much more than half of a quorum present, Mr. Shawhan, of Harrison, the only opponent of the bill present calling the yeas and nays but receiving no second. Had Speaker Merriwether recognized the fact that there was no quorum, it would have been his duty so to declare. I do not make any comments upon the facts, but this smuggling of an important bill through the Legislature, in dangerous violation of duty, and with contemptuous disregard of the oaths which members had taken to support the Constitution, subjected the bill to suspicion from the very day when it received the Executive approval. If men of ardent and patriotic impulses, under these circumstances, are bitterly opposed to this bill, it will not be at all wondering they are sensitive on the subject of military domination, and feel that the mode of passing the act was degrading to the character of the State, while at the same time they are truly anxious to place Kentucky in a proper state of defence. On the other hand, gentlemen who know Gen. Buckner, his loyalty to the Union, his thorough experience in military matters, and his high-toned sense of honor, feel every confidence that he would never lead the Kentucky State Guard in the cause of secession, and that as long as he is in command, our young men who join the volunteer companies will never feel the influence of a military despotism.

My readers may thus perceive how very natural it is, under these circumstances, that the Union men of the Legislature should differ very widely, or that our immediate Senators, Pennebaker and Rousseau, should be the representatives of the two classes I have indicated; the former ardent to carry out the military organization, and the latter deeply solicitous to hem it in with all the guarantees which can possibly be placed around it. In the course of yesterday's debate, Senator Rousseau moved, as an amendment to the bill, that no one except a citizen of the State, born or elected by those subject to military duty, shall have command or exercise command over the militia, unless by and with the consent of a majority of those so subject; and Senator Whitaker proposed that no officer of the enrolled or reserve militia shall hold or exercise any command over the active militia, which Mr. Rousseau accepted, and said that while others were looking after the Inspector-General and the other officers of the staff, that he desired to look after the interests of the common soldiers, and he did not want the Governor to put his staff officer in command over a Major-General elected by those subject to military duty.

Mr. Pennebaker said those words were solicitous for the passage of this bill, and he asked Mr. Rousseau if he had received a request from the young men of Louisville to make his opposition to the bill. Mr. R. said he had received a letter of that character signed by many of the gallant young members of the State Guard, and that it was for their sakes and for their protection that he desired to guard the rights under the Constitution which they were about to surrender or place in the hands of the Governor's staff officer.

Several questions were addressed to Mr. Pennebaker. Senator DeHaven wanted to know how the amendment of Mr. Rousseau could break down the efficiency of the bill as he had charged. Mr. P. said by striking down the Commander, the man who had originated the whole organization and set it in motion, against whom not a word of complaint had been offered. Mr. DeHaven asked if he was so popular why the friends of the bill objected to his going before the militia for election, to which Mr. Pennebaker replied that they were satisfied because they believed he had been constitutionally appointed, and no appeal had been made against him. Suppose, said Senator Reed, Gen. Buckner should die and another as suitable and reliable a person could not be found to succeed him, how then? Mr. P. replied that when sufficient and great men were lost to the world their places were always supplied by a beneficent Providence. Washington died and our country survived the loss; Jackson died and her career of glory was not impeded. When Kentucky is deprived of Gen. Buckner, there would be found other trusty gentlemen to succeed him.

Senator Andrews said he felt a great deference for the principal advocate of this bill, (Mr. Pennebaker), but he could not follow him through-out. The State Guard was a voluntary organization, there was nothing compulsory about the system until the members are enrolled. This voluntary feature ought to characterize the system throughout, and he thought that Mr. Rousseau's amendment would make the whole system harmonious. Consistency and harmony required these amendments. He had a very high appreciation of Gen. Buckner and his qualifications, but the active soldiers ought to elect him. Senator Johnson asked, for information, what effect the proposed amendment would have on General Buckner's position. Mr. Rousseau replied it would not deprive him of his position as the Governor's Staff; it only deprived him of actual command in the field or on parade, except he should be elected by a majority of the active volunteer force. No other duty was affected by the proposed change. Speaker Porter inquired as to the judicial decision made upon the constitutionality of the bill. Mr. Rousseau said Judge Muir had decided on the right to court martial Major Woodruff, but that he had given no opinion as to the constitutionality of other portions of the bill. After further debate the amendment was adopted, 22 yeas to 19 nays.

The next section under consideration was that requiring Mayors and Councils of cities to provide armories and drill rooms, the levy of taxes to pay the expenses, and directing $20,000 to be appropriated for this purpose by the city of Louisville. This was stricken out, 20 to 16, and the Senate adjourned pending other amendments. The gallant defence and strong arguments which Senator Pennebaker used have been highly commended. His whole heart has been in the controversy, and he has, like a true soldier, always been in the front of the fray, and never yielded an inch, unless beaten back by numbers. Senator Rousseau, w h very disposition to encourage volunteers, but with a firm conviction that this bill was an outrage in its present form, desired to perfect it as far as possible. He was willing, as far as he could, to defer to the wishes of his young constituents, but he could not stultify himself or outrage his conscience; he did not want to take any power from the bill, but he wanted those in power to be placed there constitutionally; he objected to turning courts-martial into courts of justice, and clothing them with the power of fine and imprisonment. He offered no factious opposition, but differed from his friend and colleague on points of vital importance to the citizen soldiery, and to the preservation of our civil liberties. I shall try to take an early occasion to present all the new features of the bill; at present I must leave the subject, except so far as to say that when the Senate took the bill up again this morning, an amendment was pending, on motion of Senator Taylor, to submit the bill to the vote of the State, and that it should not be valid, unless a majority of the voters, according to the enumeration of 1857, agree to it. This motion was negatived—25 to 7. Senator Rust moved to reconsider yesterday's vote, by which the section preventing the Governor from appointing a commander-in-chief who has not been elected by the people, was substituted, on motion of Mr. Rousseau, for the original section. The Governor is elected by the people, and he cannot delegate his powers as commander-in-chief to one who will supersede the major-generals elected by the people, was the substance of Mr. Whitaker's opposition to the reconsideration. Mr. Pennebaker argued, that, by the Constitution of the State, and under the army regulations of the United States, there was full authority for the Governor to place the Inspector General in command. The vote was reconsidered—19 to 14—and Mr. Rousseau's amendment lost by a tie vote—18 to 18—and the bill came up on its third reading. Senator Whitaker moved as an engrossed order a new section, to allow members of the State Guard to leave the service without the consent of their officers, provided they were mustered before the passage of this act. Mr. Pennebaker had no objection to this if a certain time, thirty or sixty days, was fixed within which it should be done. The Speaker declared the order out of order, as it was not explanatory of the action of the bill. Mr. Whitaker then spoke to the merits of the bill, and asked in behalf of the members of the State Guard that they should be allowed to leave it, now that their relations to the Commander-in-Chief were entirely changed. He denounced the powers delegated to the Governor's staff officers as tyrannous and iniquitous, while he expressed himself perfectly willing to serve under the Governor himself. The Senator made a long and eloquent appeal against the bill, but the extent of my letter already on this subject prevents any further allusion to it. The same apology must serve to explain why I do not give a digest of the reply of Mr. Johnson, which was extended, forcible, and full of important facts. He spoke until the hour of adjournment.

The following are the joint resolutions offered by Senator Rousseau in reference to the free navigation of the Mississippi river. The great importance of the subject demands that it shall be met on the threshold and dilinite action taken without the least delay. The resolutions are firm but friendly, and it is to be hoped that the seceding States will meet them in the same amicable spirit. There should be an antagonism on propositions to self-evidently correct:

Resolved, That this protest is meant as a friendly warning, that if the States attempting secession want a peaceable solution of their effort, it must be carried on without the usurpation of a power to control the navigation of the Mississippi, or to tax its commerce; for let the final adjustment of our national troubles come when and how it may, the transfer of that power to any foreign government whatever is what the ten millions of people inhabiting the upper part of the great valley will never permit. Whilst, therefore, Kentucky commends that forbearance from coercion which has thus far signalized the action of the National Government, she cannot tolerate the exercise of this usurped power, in prostration of her indisputable rights, as a means of coercion against herself and the other States of the valley.

Resolved further, That Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas be respectfully invited to appoint Commissioners to meet others to be appointed by this General Assembly, in December next, that, upon consultation, it may be determined what action should be had by the four States towards vindicating their mutual right to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and relieving their trade on the river from such unjust illegal taxation.

In the House this morning came up the Senate bill to reduce the contract with Mr. South, the keeper of the penitentiary from $12,000 to $6,000. He has been paid $24,000 during the past two years, and this reduction would make his annual contract for four years $9,000. A motion to strike out $6,000 and insert $9,000 was negatived and the Senate bill passed.

The project for suspending the terms of certain courts came up again as a substitute from Mr. McElroy to make it applicable to all the State. It was passed to its third reading, and made a special order for to-morrow.

The bill to authorize all the banks, which are now prohibited, to issue bills under the denomination of five dollars, came up on motion, when Mr. Gaither offered to amend by granting to the banks the privilege of suspending specie payments, to terminate at the expiration of two years, if they will loan $200,000 to the people of each Congressional District. These amendments, on motion of Mr. Machen, were ordered to be printed and made a special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Goodloe moved to suspend the rules to take up the Senate resolutions ratifying the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States as passed by Congress. Mr. Geiger moved a call of the House, which was refused, 50 to 32. Messrs. Machen and Leach seemed anxious to have the subject postponed. A motion for adjournment with a call for the yeas and nays brought the hour of adjournment.

Among the many projects which have sprung from the prolific brains of the members of the House Committee on Federal Relations, I give the following, reported by Mr. Machen. It has not all the wisdom of Minerva, when she sprang full grown from the brain of Jove, but it is a very striking exemplification of the facility with which the corollary of secession is deduced from the theorem on the lamps: many feet long of John C. Calhoun. Clothed as the preamble and resolutions are with "glittering generalities," which no one will deny, they are nothing after all but the meal tub from under which the whiskers of the Disunion cat are peeping. However, I give Mr. Machen's views in justice to him and in exemplification of the system of tactics which he and those who act with him have adopted.

WHEREAS, The complicated state of affairs between the Federal or State Governments, resulting already in the withdrawal of several of the States from the Union, and their co-operative action with the view of forming a distinct and separate Government, may lead to the question on the part of the General Government to coerce such States back into the Union, and to execute the Federal laws by force within their borders, or separate territorial jurisdiction; and whereas, it is possible that Kentucky may, in such event, be required by the Federal Government to furnish both men and money to carry out those purposes, or otherwise be required to aid in their accomplishment, to the manifest injury of her and her sister States, as she understands their rights to be reserved sovereignty in the federal compact: Therefore, in order that her position be fully understood by all, be it

1. *Resolved*, That the first of a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky, and known as the Resolutions of '98 and '99, which are to be hereby, re-adopted and re-affirmed, and which is in the words following: "That the several States comprising the United States of America are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government, but that by a compact, under the style and title of the Constitution of the United States and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whenever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorized, void, and of no force; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming, as to itself, the other party; that the Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final Judge of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers, but that, as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself as well of infractions as the modes and measure of redress:

AND WHEREAS, The General Government holds in trust, for the use and benefit of the people of all the States composing the Federal Union, all the Territories and public lands belonging to the United States, with the rights of equality in their possession and enjoyment by the people of all the States, each taking with him thereto such property as by the laws of the State from which he emigrates he is entitled to hold, and with the right of protection to person and property, of whatever character, without the power on the part of the General Government to lessen or abridge those rights; therefore—

Resolved, That all laws passed or attempted to be passed, having for their object the denial or restriction of the aforesaid rights of the citizens, are unauthorized, null, and void; and if necessary to the maintenance of the rights of her citizens in the common territory, Kentucky declares that she will resist their exercise by force.

Resolved, That Kentucky denies the constitutional power of the Federal Government to prevent any seceding State back into the Union; and hence, if the policy of coercion by said Government shall be resorted to, that the State of Kentucky will hold all demands upon her for assistance there, with either men or money, as unauthorized by the Constitution.

Resolved, That Kentucky views the Republican party, and not the General Government, as her enemy, and the enemy of the Constitution, and the Union thereunder, and that she will meet force, if necessary, all encroachments of said party upon her constitutional rights, whether they come through the unconstitutional authority of the General Government or otherwise.

ANTI-SECESSION FEELING IN NORTH ALABAMA —IMPORTANT MEETING.—The Tuscumbia North Alabamian of the 23d, contains the proceedings of a public meeting held at Frankfort, Ala., on the 16th inst. D. V. Sevier was Chairman, and T. B. Trotter, Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we approve the course pursued by our delegate Messrs. Watkins and Steele, in the Convention at Montgomery, in not signing the ordinance of secession.

2. That secession is inexpedient and unnecessary, and we are opposed to it in any form, and the people of this County by a majority of [illegible] is in the words following: "That the several States comprising the United States of America are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government, but that by a compact, under the style and title of the Constitution of the United States and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whenever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorized, void, and of no force; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming, as to itself, the other party; that the Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final Judge of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers, but that, as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself as well of infractions as the modes and measure of redress:

AND WHEREAS, The General Government holds in trust, for the use and benefit of the people of all the States composing the Federal Union, all the Territories and public lands belonging to the United States, with the rights of equality in their possession and enjoyment by the people of all the States, each taking with him thereto such property as by the laws of the State from which he emigrates he is entitled to hold, and with the right of protection to person and property, of whatever character, without the power on the part of the General Government to lessen or abridge those rights; therefore—

Resolved, That all laws passed or attempted to be passed, having for their object the denial or restriction of the aforesaid rights of the citizens, are unauthorized, null, and void; and if necessary to the maintenance of the rights of her citizens in the common territory, Kentucky declares that she will resist their exercise by force.

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Resolved, That Kentucky views the Republican party, and not the General Government, as her enemy, and the enemy of the Constitution, and the Union thereunder, and that she will meet force, if necessary, all encroachments of said party upon her constitutional rights, whether they come through the unconstitutional authority of the General Government or otherwise.

3. That our Congressional nominee, if elected, will represent us in the United States Congress, and not in this so called "Southern Confederacy."

6. That we regard the law enacted by the so-called Congress of the "Confederate States," imposing duty on goods brought from the Southern Border States as oppressive to ourselves and as iniquitous and exceedingly unjust in its operation upon our sister Southern and Northern States.

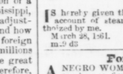
To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

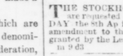
LEBANON, March 25, 1861.

Concurring in the suggestion contained in your paper a few days since, in reference to the coming Congressional elections, that men should be selected without reference to past party considerations, but with an eye single to their fitness for the office, and their present political opinions relative to the preservation of the Union, I take the liberty of presenting the name of Capt. E. A. Graves, of Marion county, as a gentleman eminently qualified to represent this (Fifth) Congressional District in the next Congress.

Capt. Graves has represented this county several times in the State Legislature to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, and performed valuable service for his country in the war with Mexico. Capt. Graves is well posted in the political and legal history of our country, and has a strong and vigorous mind. As a first-class farmer he is fully identified with the agricultural interests of the District and State. But above all he is loyal and true to the Union and the Constitution.

In past party relations Captain G. has been a Democrat of the Jackson stamp. He is now true to the Union and Const LEBANON.

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT.
Family Drug and Prescription Store
MOZART HALL,
CORNER OF FOURTH & JEFFERSON.
S. F. DAWES, Proprietor.
KEARSLEY CARTER. JAMES BUCHANAN.
CARTER & BUCHANAN,
DEALERS IN
Garden and Grass Seeds,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
m25 d&wtf LOUISVILLE, KY.
FOR SALE,
BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE LOWEST market price. Also, BEECH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by
J. S. KELLOGG, Agent,
septl 6tf Near the corner of Third and Main.
DRAWINGS
OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY OF KENTUCKY.
R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.
CLASS 10 March 28, 1861:
27 39 11 75 38 68 26 37 51 62-1 12 30 77 -3
CLASS 11, March 28, 1861:
11 25 43 16 38 75 41 48 42 45 26 67 44 53
A. D. ELLIS, Agent for R. France & Co.,
234 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
☞ Drawings take place daily. Capital Prizes $5,000 to $70,000. Price of tickets $1 to $20. Circulars with scheme and full particulars sent free of charge by address-ing R. FRANCE & CO.,
m29 Louisville, Ky.
BANK STOCK.
A FEW SHARES SOUTHERN BANK STOCK WANTED to fill an order
TUCKER & CO., Bankers,
m28 d2 Wall street.
100 SHARES COMMERCIAL BANK STOCK for sale by TUCKER & CO., Bankers,
m29 d1 Wall street.
NOTICE
IS hereby given that no debts made or contracted on account of steamer Eugene will be paid unless authorized by me.
March 28, 1861. D. F. SAYRE, Capt.
m29 d3
For Sale or Hire,
A NEGRO WOMAN, about 30 years old, without incumbrance, first-rate cook. Inquire at HOWARD'S,
m29 d1tf Third st., near Jefferson.
Dog Lost—$5 Reward.

STRAYED from my house, on Sixth, between Kentucky and Lexington streets, on Sunday morning the 24th in t., a liver colored POINTER DOG. Had a collar on with the name of A. C. Smith on it. I will give $5 to any one returning said Dog to me, at my house, or at the store of D. K. Young & Co., 329 Main street.
J. S. JOHNS'N.
Attention, Jefferson Dragoons!

The enrolled members, and those desirous of joining a Dragoon Company are hereby requested to meet at the office of John Jacob, jr. (No. 4 Court Place), on SATURDAY EVENING (the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock.
A. M'KAWELL, O. S. pro tem.
m29 d2*
Wanted to Purchase,
A LOT AND HOUSE, with 7 or 8 rooms, near the corner of Jefferson and Second, and Green and Broadway. Large part cash payment. but not cost over $3,000. Any person wishing to sell will address Box 1,358 Post-office, stating location and price. mar29 d3tf
WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES of STATIONERY and JEWELRY at prices one-third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp enclosed) J. L. BAILEY, No 134 Court street, Boston Mass. mar 4 d&wtf
NOTICE.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GALT HOUSE are requested to meet at the Galt House on MONDAY the 8th April next, to take into consideration an amendment to the charter of the Company recently granted by the Legislature of Kentucky.
By order of
THOS. MORTON, President.
m29 d3
The Blackhawk Trotting Stallion
EDWARD EVERETT

Will make his first season in Kentucky at the farm of J. R. Parrish, five miles east of Louisville, side of the season: $80 to insure. Edward Everett was bred by Mr. Mott of Vermont—was sired by Sherman Black-hawk, who for ten years was among the fastest horses in the United States. He is a dark bay, and will be the imported horse Gamester. Call and see him or address R. J. WOOD,
St. Matthews, Ky. m29 d1&7 J. R. PARRISH.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened an entire new and select stock of Merchant Tailor Goods, consisting of fine French Cloths, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Cassimeres, Vestings, and a large assortment of fancy French and English Cassimeres, Silk, Cashmere and Marseilles Vestings that the Eastern market affords, all of which he is prepared to make to order at the lowest prices that can be unsurpassed. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock at 520 Third street, next to the old Courier office.
m29 d1m JOHN T. ANDERSON.
SCIENTIFIC
DRESS CUTTING & MAKING
MISS M. T. DAILY
(Of New York)
Respectfully invites the Ladies of Louisville to a test of her skill in the above art

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 3 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago Express...6:00 A. M.
Cincinnati and Indianapolis Eastern Express.2:30 P. M.
St. Louis and Chicago Night Express.....10:30 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Wednesday, December 19, trains will leave New Albany as follows:

St. Louis and Chicago Express Mail.....10:15 A. M.
L. Louis Night Express.....10:15 P. M.
ough Accommodation.....8:30 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:

Louisville Express.....6:00 A. M.
Accommodation.....1:10 P. M.
Louisville Mail.....7:30 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 .....6:00 A. M.
assenger Train No. 2 at .....2:10 P. M.
Accommodation Train at .....4:30 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Mail Train No. 1.....7:45 A. M.
Express Train No. 3 (Sundays excepted).....1:35 P. M.
Bardstown Branch No. 3.....2:15 P. M.
Lebanon Branch No. 5.....7:15 A. M.
Lebanon Branch No. 5.....4:15 P. M.
Memphis Daily at 8 A. M. .....7:00 A. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR MARCH 28, 1861.

OBSERVED DAILY BY E. R. WOODRUFF,
Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			Thermometer Attached.
Open Air.		Shade.				
7 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	9 o'clock.	7 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	9 o'clock.	7o'clock.
40	64	58	29.34	29.26	29.70	50

DEW POINT.			Psychrometer.	Wind.	
7 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	9 o'clock.	7 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	9 o'clock.
Wed.	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
27	41	51	50		

CLOUDS.			RAIN.	
2 o'clock				in gauge in inches.
Amount.	Kind.	Velocity.	Direction.	
			S.W.	.85

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

UNION TICKET.

FOR MAYOR,
THOMAS H. CRAWFORD.
FOR CITY ATTORNEY,
JOSEPH G. WILSON.
FOR AUDITOR,
THEODORE B. BOYD.
FOR ASSESSOR,
A. W. R. HARRIS.
FOR TREASURER,
HENRY WOLFORD.
STREET INSPECTORS.
Eastern District—ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD,
Western " GEO. W. GRIFFEY.
CITY TAX COLLECTORS.
Eastern District—THOMAS T. SUMMERS.
Western " N. L. McCLELLAND.
RAILROAD TAX COLLECTORS.
Eastern District—G. T. MAY,
Western " R. P. THIXTON.

THE THEATRE—BENEFIT OF MR. C. C. HAMILTON.—We are half disposed to accuse ourselves of remissness inasmuch as we have failed to call attention to the fact that the entertainment at the theatre this evening will be the benefit of Mr. C. C. Hamilton, a gentleman who has long thoroughly solved Manager Hatel idea of "your general utility man, sir"—and withal "a very useful member of the company, sir." Mr. Hamilton has long enjoyed the reputation of a favorite, as he has always been equal to his cast, affecting a wide range in his profession, and executing all things well from the heavier parts in tragedy to the lighter, juvenile business. Both as the actor and the social companion a long familiarity with Mr. Hamilton has but served to heighten our appreciation and esteem of the actor and man, and we will be much surprised if his benefit should not prove a great success. The programme is a most tempting one, and the musical legitimate play of a Cure for the Heartache, a dance by the fairy Jennie Hight, and the Magic Barrel. There will be a grand military drill on the stage during the evening, by a company of young voyagers, who are not Zouaves.

FLAG RAISING AT SHIPPINGPORT.—There are no citizens more loyal to the Union than our friends of Shippingport, and we are not surprised at their late intention to have a public manifestation of their patriotism to-morrow. An American flag, of fair proportions, has been prepared by them, and will be thrown to the breeze near the mouth of the canal at the time indicated above. There will also be eloquent speeches and eloquent music on the occasion, the Hon. Wm. F. Bullock, E. S. Craig, Esq., and other popular orators having consented to address their fellow-citizens at that time. The loyal citizens of Shippingport will strengthen the cause of the Union to-morrow and cover themselves with glory.

ESCAPE OF BURGLARS.—Several robberies were committed in Cincinnati on Wednesday night, and there was reason to believe that the thieves left that port on board the steamer Telegraph for this city yesterday. Our police received a warning of their approach by telegraph yesterday afternoon, and a strong posse awaited the arrival of the boat last night, but made no arrests. Several passengers disembarked at Jeffersonville before the Telegraph landed at this port, and it is believed that the thieves were of the number. Many of them are known to our policemen, and it would be worth their liberty to attempt to seek refuge in Louisville.

THOS. W. BROWNE, ESQ.—We are informed by the Shelby News that this gentlemen is about to change his residence to Memphis for the purpose of practicing law in that city. Mr. Browne is well known to us as a gentleman of talent and a lawyer of fine legal attainments, and well worthy any encouragement the Memphians may give him. Although we do not part with him with pleasure, we must congratulate our friends of Tennessee upon the acquisition to their society and the legal profession.

W. P. BOONE.—Let no good Union man in the Eighth Ward fail to vote for Col. Boone for the Board of Aldermen. He is well known to be sound, firm, and reliable as a true friend of the Union. He is not presented as a partisan candidate, and has ever been and is now a Democrat and devoted to the Union.

THE APPELLATE JUDGESHIP.—We have not yet received the returns from all the counties giving the vote for this Appellate district, but our information is full enough to warrant us in the belief that Mr. Bullitt has been elected to the vacant judgeship by a majority which will not exceed, perhaps, one thousand votes.

THE CHEERY MINSTRELS.—This great troupe will make their first appearance at Mozart Hall in this city on Monday evening, when they will have the advantage of scenery and stage properties, being thus enabled to produce all their new pieces with dramatic effect.

ELECTION OF CITY OFFICIALS.—In joint session last evening the two boards of the General Council elected A. M. Stout, Esq., Assistant City Attorney and Dr. George Stealey, City Engineer for the ensuing year—two excellent appointments.

THE BOERNSTEIN TROUPE.—This popular German troupe will give their last entertainment but one at Mozart Hall, in this city, this evening. On this occasion the pleasing melo-drama of the Honest Jew will be presented.

COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION.—Fifty young communicants received the first communion at the new Church of St. Patrick on Sunday last.

☞Rev. Dr. Daniel Stewart, formerly of New Albany, Ind., has resigned the care of the church in Camden, N. J., on account of ill health.

☞Charles Francis Adams is the sixth citizen of Massachusetts who has been selected as American Minister to the Court at St. James.

HEAVY SUIT.—We learn that T. E. Courtenay, Esq., late sheriff of St. Louis county, Mo., has instituted suit against his late head deputy and cashier, Mr. T. M. Barron, for the large sum of thirty thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars, alleged to have been received by him and converted for to Mr. Barron's use, on his retirement from office, in August last.

The trial is set for the April term of the Common Pleas Court. As both gentlemen are long and well known in this county, much interest is felt by their respective friends.

MATTERS AT FORT SUMTER.—The Charleston Mercury of Monday says: "On Saturday, the furniture of Captain Foster was, by permission, removed from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. The activity of Major Anderson's garrison continues unabated. The openings in the face of the south wall are being closed up with stone blocks, and as cement happens to be scarce, the joints are formed of molten lead. Other changes, useful and ornamental, are in progress."

☞The Third Presbyterian Church, in Indianapolis, Ind., formerly served by Rev. David Stevenson, has given a call to Rev J. A. Leggit, of Cristenden, Ky., to become their pastor.

FIRE IN JEFFERSONVILLE.—Mr. Veach's livery stable, in Jeffersonville, was destroyed by fire about noon yesterday. The extent of the loss, which we did not ascertain, was not great.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS.—Eugene Lowe, who was shot by W. G. Walton, in a fight at Springfield, Tenn., the other day, died on Monday evening from the wounds he received.

MOVEMENTS IN FLORIDA.—By private despatches from Tallahasse, the Charleston Mercury learns that Gov. Perry is concentrating troops at Pensacola with the utmost activity.

FINAL OATH.—Casper Strautman and George Schenler took the final oath of allegiance to the United States Government in the City Court yesterday morning.

NEW GERMAN PAPER.—Der Beobachter is the name of a new German semi-weekly paper that has been established in Nashville by Messrs. H. & A. Lange.

☞Mr. B. Spalding is a candidate to represent Marion county in the Kentucky Senate, subject to the decision of a Convention of the friends of the Union.

☞Mary Canty, a young woman from Clarksville, Mo., murdered her own child in St. Louis on Monday last. She was taken into custody.

☞Applications for candidates at West Point are coming in upon President Lincoln from Louisiana and other seceded States.

☞Many of the workmen have been discharged from the Philadelphia navy yard—cause, nothing to do.

☞A large quantity of arms and munitions of war were shipped from New York on Saturday for the South.

THE METHODIST ACTION ON SLAVERY.—The Baltimore Sun of Tuesday gives the closing proceedings of the late session of the Baltimore conference at Staunton, which show that the action of that body on the slavery subject, in opposition to the new chapter introduced into the discipline by the last General Conference of the church at Buffalo, is of a character similar to that taken by the East Baltimore conference lately in session at Chambersburg. After much discussion, and evidence of considerable disagreement in the body as to the precise form and extent of action proper to be taken, the Baltimore conference finally adopted the main features of the report made by Rev. Norval Wilson, conference missionary, and of the lay convention, within the bounds of this conference, in favor of a separation from the General Conference. The final vote in favor of the separation amounted to 87, and, though there were only three direct votes against the proposition, it appears there were some 40 who did not vote at all. The way is left open in the resolutions for a reunion with the Northern body hereafter, on the same basis as adopted by the East conference—that is, the abrogation of the new chapter at the next annual conference, and the transferring of the subject of slavery to the jurisdiction of the conference where it exists, &c. The presiding bishop, it will be seen, objects to the results arrived at, and considered it null and void as conference action.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—*Thursday, March* 28. Julia and James McLear, on a peace warrant by Daniel Shay. Continued.

Jos. Schiedt and wife, assault and battery upon John Jutt. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

W. Coffman, assaulting Wm. Burke. Own bond in $100 to answer.

Barney Martin and Pat. McCune, on a peace warrant by James Cox. Continued until to-morrow.

James Smallwood, disorderly, and shooting at Dennis McLone. Bail in $200 for thes months.

Dennis McLone, disorderly and shooting at James Smallwood. Discharged.

Laurence Roach, suspected felon. Discharged.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Rio Janeiro papers, received up to January 25th, represent matters as being in a very unsatisfactory state in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. Several provinces in the former were much agitated, and a general feeling of distrust prevailed. It was also known whether Sarmiento would accept his appointment as minister to this country. The dispute between Montevideo and Brazil continues, and Dr. Villalba, the ablest man in Berro's cabinet, had resigned. In various quarters there are said to be symptoms of danger, indicating a renewal of those scenes of bloodshed so common to the Spanish American States.

☞An Investigating Committee of the New York Legislature have reported Jay Gibbons, a member from the Albany District, guilty of official misconduct, deserving expulsion. In the judgment of the committee, the evidence establishes that a proposition was made that Mr. Gibbons should receive as a consideration or inducement for his official vote and influence in favor of the passage of the bill by the Assembly, one hundred dollars, fifty dollars immediately, and fifty dollars when the bill passed the House; and that he entertained the proposition, and negotiated in reference to it during two or three days.

MASSACHUSETTS PREPARING FOR CIVIL WAR. We perceive by a report presented to the House of Representatives, that Massachusetts has been actually preparing for civil war on a large scale. The contraband made for the equipment of troops for active service include two thousand knapsacks and two hundred thousand ball cartridges, and an appropriation of $25,000 has been made by the Commonwealth to defray the expenses of putting the State troops on a war footing.

CITIZEN OF CINCINNATI SHOT BY A BURGLAR. Three burglars entered the residence of Mr. Peter Moore in Cincinnati on Tuesday night. Their presence in Mr. Moore's bed room roused him, when he was fired upon, receiving a shot which it is thought will prove fatal. John Leary, Peter Brophy, John McCarthy, Theodare Bonner, Silas Bonner, Simon Robb, and John Snow, noted villains, have been arrested in connection with the affair.

THE PROSPECTS IN TEXAS.—A Washington despatch says that several gentlemen have arrived there from Texas within a day or two. One of them states that in conversation with Gov. Houston, a few days since, he stated that civil war in Texas was inevitable, and Alabama would soon be involved in the same dilemma as Texas now is. The Southern Commissioners are much troubled by the recent news from Texas.

CUTTING OFF MAJOR ANDERSON'S SUPPLIES OF TALLOW CANDLES.—A correspondent, writing to the Richmond Dispatch, says: "Gen. Beauregard has stopped Major Anderson from receiving oil and tallow candles, but as many sperm candles as he pleased. Do you know the reason? Because oil and tallow will make his cannon work easy and sperm will not, and oil and tallow will do the labor of four men."

SMALL-POX IN FRANKLIN, KY.—A few days ago we republished an extract from a Nashville paper which set forth that many cases of small-pox had occurred in Franklin, Ky. We are gratified to learn, as we do by letter from many citizens of Franklin, that the report was utterly unfounded, our Nashville contemporary having been misinformed.

☞The Russellville Herald says that the report that the freezes and frosts of last week killed all the fruit in the bud in Kentucky is a mistake, so far at least as that vicinity is concerned. The

LA GRANGE, March 25, 1861.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: I see from a paragraph in your Frankfort correspondence of the 23d instant of the New Castle Democrat charges Mr. Jacob, the Representative of Oldham, with misrepresenting his constituents. The editor, before he makes so grave a charge, should inform himself as to the citizens of Oldham. With all due deference to the views of an outsider, I say that Mr. Jacob reflects correctly the views of the people, and when the vote he gave, and can be sustained by a large majority of the voters of Oldham county. Not only this, but the entire course as our Representative during the present and extra session of the Legislature. Although I have ever been opposed politically to the party to which he has been attached, yet it is due to Mr. Jacob that the slanders of all true, loyal, constitutional, Union men of Oldham be tendered him for the noble, patriotic course he has pursued in the settlement of party, in staying the evils of a suicidal policy urged on by the leaders of a sectional party, with the avowed object of dismembering our glorious old Commonwealth from her present proud position as the fast friend of our National States, and tacking her on to the tail end of a secession Southern Confederacy, in which she would at once be shorn of her future prosperity and greatness—having everything to lose and nothing to gain. I will just remark, in conclusion, that Mr. Jacob has only in future to sustain the policy which has characterized his acts during the present extra session, and he will have the consolation of having reflected and carried out the views of a large majority of patriotic constituents. G.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: Please announce me as a candidate for Councilman in the 2d Congressional District.

mar 29 d&w1t JAMES E. JACKSON.

OUR POSTAL SERVICE. — Many complaints are paid to our Postmaster General Reagan, on account of his reduced estimate of the Post Office Department. The expenditures of the Postoffice in the Cotton States have heretofore exceeded the revenue nearly two millions of dollars, which by Mr. Reagan's estimates the excess of expenditure over receipts will only be $320,000. As the postage on all mail matter is to be doubled, in proportion to the work performed, and more than one half the mail service is to be discontinued, we do not consider the reduction in expenses much of an exploit. The Postmaster General anticipates that the doubling the postage will nearly double the receipts. All experience shows that the idea is a fallacious one, and is on a par with the reasoning of a merchant who should raise the price of his goods one hundred per cent. and expect to sell as many at the higher price as he did at the lower. The provisions of the constitution, that the Postoffice shall be self-supporting after 1863, is a piece of similar logic, and is as if a farmer should declare that he never would make a bad crop again, no matter what the seasons may be. If the office should not be self-supporting, what then? Is it to be abolished altogether? We can see no reason why the Postoffice Department, the only one that does any good to the people, should be self-supporting any more than the Navy or Army, or President himself.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

Captain Walke, U. S. navy, recently tried by court-martial at Brooklyn, is said to have been acquitted or rather only censured.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, the 27th inst., by Rev. E. B. Stratton, Rev. J. R. Green, of Leavenworth City, Kansas, to Miss Mollie K. Stratton, of this City.

Do You Want It?

ALL who wish a BEAUTIFUL PICTURE, and cheap, must call at Clarke's before the 31st inst.

mar29 CLARKE'S, Mozart Hall.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION CLAIMED FOR WESTERN VIRGINIA IF EASTERN VIRGINIA SECEDES FROM THE UNION.—Mr. Burley of Marshall offered a series of resolutions, in Convention last Saturday, but they did not appear in the Richmond papers until Tuesday:

The resolutions set forth that the Convention can see no reason for departing from the faith of our fathers, and from the principles on which the Government of the United States was founded, and therefore we declare, in the name of our constituents, the people of Virginia, that the Constitution of the United States was, in the language of Mr. Madison, adopted by the people of the several States, who were parties to the compact in their highest sovereign capacity, "in toto and forever."

That it is the fixed and deliberate opinion of this Convention that nullification and secession are fallacies and heresies, that they had no place in the minds of the framers of the Constitution, and are political anomalies in government, which the sound practical sense of the people will never adopt or submit to, and which, if once recognized, will utterly and entirely overthrow all possibility of establishing a fixed and permanent Government on this continent.

That the forts, fortifications, armies, arsenals, arms, ammunition, ships-of-war, customhouses, mints, post-offices, and other property of the United States, can, by the Constitution, be disposed of only by Congress, and that no portion of the people have any interest in or claim to any part thereof after they cease to be citizens of the United States, and when they no longer participate in the payment of its debts or in the defence of the institutions of the country.

That the right of revolution above recognized, can be exercised as well by a portion of the citizens of a State against their State government, as it can be exercised by the whole people of a State against their State government, and more than one half the mail service is to be discontinued, we do not consider the reduction in expenses much of an exploit. The Postmaster General anticipates that the doubling the postage will nearly double the receipts. All experience shows that the idea is a fallacious one, and is on a par with the reasoning of a merchant who should raise the price of his goods one hundred per cent. and expect to sell as many at the higher price as he did at the lower. The provisions of the constitution, that the Postoffice shall be self-supporting after 1863, is a piece of similar logic, and is as if a farmer should declare that he never would make a bad crop again, no matter what the seasons may be. If the office should not be self-supporting, what then? Is it to be abolished altogether? We can see no reason why the Postoffice Department, the only one that does any good to the people, should be self-supporting any more than the Navy or Army, or President himself.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

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mar29 CLARKE'S, Mozart Hall.

☞A highly intelligent gentleman, writing to us from Lebanon, offers the following reflections on "the present discontents:"

What then are we to do to make us more secure in our present rights? We may do either of the following things—and in this I grant, for the purpose of the present argument, that we may rightfully do them:

1. We may sever our connection with the antagonistic States—form a Southern Confederacy.

2. We may remain in the Union and make an appeal to the sense of justice to the comity of the nonslaveholding States, to give us such guarantees as will make us secure in our rights.

We might do many other things, but these are the two projects now canvassed.

Let us examine these two propositions, and first the policy of forming a separate Confederacy. We will suppose that the right of secession has universal acquiescence; that the two Confederacies separate on amicable terms, and that each goes to the work of settling its own internal arrangements in profound peace, and with friendly wishes and intents in regard to the other; that the Governments of the two Confederacies hold the amicable relations common to kindred nations at peace with each other, (a violent supposition, it must be confessed, when the very reason of the separation is that the two peoples cannot live together in peace, amity, and concord.) Suppose that the two Governments are backed by the conservative and intelligent men of the two sections, and that all things, and no more, prevail as to the present and in the future.

The Southern Government now says to the Northern, about the rendition of fugitive slaves, we demand that we shall be allowed to carry our slaves through your territory, at least, that we shall be allowed to re-capture our fugitive slaves escaping into your territory. Not only do we demand this, but also that your officers shall assist us in the re capture, quell all mobs that might interfere with the re-capture of our slaves, and that in case your mobs should rescue our slaves you shall pay the market price of the negro. Does any one think that such a demand would be listened to for a moment? If entertained, however, the North would say, gentlemen, we have tried to execute the fugitive slave law, but we found it so universally distasteful to our citizens that we could not always enforce it without violence. Many were our brethren then—we are two nations now—and if we could not enforce an obnoxious law then, we cannot now—if we were willing to do it then, we are unwilling to do it now. We will do for you whatever the most friendly nation on earth will do for you; but we cannot ignore the prejudices of our people, and, therefore, we cannot meet your demand. To appeal to a State

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

EMANCIPATION OF THE RUSSIAN SERFS.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Nord, writing on the 25th of February, gives the following account of the final settlement of this measure of vast progress:

The Council of the Empire held its last sitting to-day on the question of the emancipation of the serfs. The Emperor spoke at considerable length. O her speeches were made, amongst others a remarkable one by Prince Paul Gagarine. A decision was adopted by a considerable majority, to the following intent:

"Personal liberty is accorded to the serf; all relations he ween pr prietors and peasants cease at once. The latter are to receive in their own property the h uses they live in and the kitchen garden belonging to it. As regards the allotment (*nadel*) of the arable land, the Council of the Empire has accepted the set lement of one-fourth of the allotment first fixed by the Committee on the Report, according to the different governments, or from one to two *desiatines* per head."

A little explanation is necessary. The Committee on the Report had proposed to allow to the peasants a certain amount of arable land, varying according to the districts, to from three to eight *desiatines*, at a fixed price determined by the Committee in the draft. The Committee admitted in principle that the peasants that ought to be liberated and endowed are all cultivators. But, in reality, the number of cultivators is far from forming the totality of the serfs. A great number of them are occupied in different trades, and it would be hard upon them to compel them to purchase a considerable quantity of arable land belonging to the land proprietor. It is, moreover, very difficult to ascertain at once the exact number of cultivators in Russia, the greatest portion of the landed property being administered by means of the *obrok*—that is to say, a fixed rent paid by the peasants. It is only where the system of *corvee (barschina)* prevail that the peasant himself cultivates the land of his proprietor. How the labor of the Russian peasant will henceforth be divided, has still to be seen; but it would be unjust to, even dangerous, in regard to the expansion of the productive re ources of Russia, to settle everything beforehand by a general measure, which account of the Council to decide that the allotment at a fixed price shall only extend to one quarter of the obligatory purchase-land determined by the Committee on the Report, and that if the peasants are desirous of cultivating larger tracts of land on their own account, they must come to a separate agreement on the subject with their former proprietors.

Thus has been resolved, if not in a perfect manner—and there is nothing perfect in this world—at least in a possible and reasonable manner, the great question of emancipation, which has for years held the whole country in suspense The recollections made by the delegates to the ceremony will, however, not be made on the 3d of March, as announced. It would not be prudent to proclaim "individual liberty" without at the same time explaining the conditions upon which it is granted. At all events, the delay will only be for a few weeks or days, during which the Shrove Carnival will be over, at which period the Russian peasant is not remarkable for exemplary sobriety. It will also enable the Czar to commence the ment of High Lent that the Imperial manifesto will be issued. It is, in fact, the most propitious moment for the publication of a decree of this importance.

A sea horse was lately caught in the Rappahannock river, Virginia. The creature is about five inches in length, has the body and tail of a water dragon, and the well formed neck and head of a horse. Fins are in the place of wings upon the head, also along the back and underneath the belly. It is said to be the first of its kind ever caught in the waters of Virginia. It was taken alive for three weeks during which time it showed a fierce disposition, raising itself, when angered, and making a short, snorting noise, somewhat similar to a horse. It will be placed in the Smithsonian Institute for exhibition.

DON'T DO THAT AGAIN.—Some time since, a young man, son of one of the best citizens of the city, joined a military company at Ringgold, Ga. However, he soon became satisfied that that was no place for a Tennessean. He came home. The captain—Sprayberry—and posse followed him to the city one night last week, and swore several times about what they would do to him if they got with them. Of course our citizens would not permit any citizen of this State—much less a minor—to be carried into the Northern Confederacy army against his will. Sprayberry and his company can get a nice little fight on that count *sure*. *Chat. Gaz.*

Thos. G. Gooch, sr., requests us to state that he did not authorize any one to use his name as one of the delegates from Logan to the Southern Rights State Convention. He says he is no disunionist, but for "Southern rights in the Union." *Russellville Herald.*

ITEMS.

Gov. Ellis of North Carolina is dying of quick consumption.

The editor keeps the world's day-book; the historian keeps the ledger.

Two emotions, says Rarey, fear and anger, a true horseman should never feel.

Raoul Pugno, a pianist and composer, only eight years old, is giving concerts in Paris.

There are now 1,200 United States recruits at Fort Columbus, N. Y.

Mr. Randolph, the secession delegate from Richmond to the Virginia Convention, is a grandson of Thomas Jefferson.

The banks of South Carolina report for February, $14,952,486 capital, $7,640,479 circulation, and $1,389,331 specie.

At Bangor, Maine, the other morning, the thermometer stood at ten degrees below zero. At Burlington, Vt., it was 30 degrees.

The two planets have both their vulne. He who makes a bad use of the one will never make good use of the other.

There is nothing so true that the damps of error have not warped it; nothing so false, that a sparkle of truth is not in it.

The valuation of taxable property in New Haven, Conn., foots up $26,899,150, an increase over last year of $2,918,450.

A new opera, by Gounod, called "The Queen of Sheba," is in rehearsal at the Theatre Lyrique, Paris.

Up to Thursday no less than 10,600 applications for postmasterships have been filed in the Post-office Department.

W. V. Wallace has retired from the professional fellowship of the Musical Society of London, and Jules Benedict has been elected to take his place.

The London papers all record the brilliant success of Wallace's new opera, The Amber Witch. It will shortly be issued in this country.

M. Duprez, the once famous tenor, with his son-daughter, and three most eminent pupils, assisted at Rossini's last musical soiree.

With a due sense of their importance, the New York Common Council have pr-ssented it a shell such with a gold case, at a cost of $12 or $15 apiece.

Gen. Winfield Scott, it is said, is engaged in writing a full and accurate history of his many campaigns. The second volume has been completed.

Our recent Australian advices speak of the failure of Davy Jones & Co., of Sidney. We presume that somebody has been tampering with his locker.

A rural girl, on a visit to the city, having been asked "how she liked the country" replied, "I'd like it very well if it was only in the city."

At Parma, a new opera, Shakspeare, the work of a young composer, Tomaso Benvenuti, has been produced with signal success.

A new tenor, M. Ronzi, who is also a composer of some merit, is about to appear at the opera in Italy and in Spain he has already had considerable success.

The cathedral of Hilbarstadt, Germany, had been a long time in building—the year 1361. It was built by Nikolaus Faber, one of the ablest architects and builders on record.

As an evidence of the healthiness of Nantucket, Mass., it is stated that, among the 600 voters in the town, 130 are upwards of seventy years of age.

The appropriations out of the Girard estate (Philadelphia) for 1860, exclusive of the College, were $150,483. The assets out of the estate for the College were $87,080.

Some mischievous wag one night pulled down a farmer's sign and put over a lawyer's door. In the morning the farmer said, "All sorts of turning and twisting done here."

The mint in Madrid is about to release new gold coins of one and two dollars, chiefly for the purpose of replacing silver coins, which in nearly all carried away from Spain.

Mr. Forney, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has disbursed nearly $700,000 since the beginning of the last Congress. A single item of his accounts having been disallowed.

Grisi and Mario, it is said, are engaged to give a series of operatic performances during Summer at the Sydenham Crystal Palace. A theater will be erected for the purpose in connection with it.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) Sun, started in 1800, and one of the oldest papers now published in the State, has several subscribers who have taken and filed every paper since its commencement.

Patrick Skennell, of Bethlehem, N. H., has been committed to jail on suspicion of having killed his wife. She had been missing about six weeks, when she was found dead not far from her house.

The betrothal of the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern and the Infanta Dona Antonia of Portugal took place on the 1st in the Palace at Sheilo, and the King and Queen of Prussia gave on the occasion a grand dinner to all the members of the royal family, to the Ambassador of Portugal, and to all the Knights Grand Crosses of Portuguese Orders who happened to be in the city.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 28, M.

Receipts of flour 8,000 bbls, market very much active and 10@15c better; sales 25,000 bbls at $5 20@5 35 for superfine State, $5 45@5 55 for extra State, $5 75@6 25 for superfine Western, $5 45@5 75 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, $5 75@6 for trade and family brands, $6 10@6 50 for common to medium extra Western, $5 65